

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1808

[No. 2205.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied an
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines
Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date
the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly re-
corded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town
of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers,
for the purpose of satisfying certain debts
due from the said Craig to the banks of Alex-
andria and Washington, will be sold at
the premises to the highest bidder, at public
auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of
June next:

That handsome three story Brick
dwelling House and Lot,
In fee simple, situated in the town of Alex-
andria, west of Pitt street, on the north side
of King-street, and fronting thereon 28 feet, 9
inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two sto-
ry Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple,
west of Water-street, on the south side of
Duke-street, and fronting thereon 27 feet, 10
inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a
ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the a-
mount in cash, at the execution of the deed
in fee simple, remainder in equal payments at 6, 12,
18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed
notes, and payable in the bank of Alexandria, se-
cured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, Trustees.

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England

Little's and Moore's Poems

Lady's Cabinet

Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound

Military and Political Hints

And the following New Plays;

Adrian and Orilla

Town and Country

The Trust

He Woud if He Cow'd

There's a Tell-tale.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION A NEW WORK ENTITLED, THE MANUAL OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT OR A NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French
CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synomymes.
6. A dictionary of French homomymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and McDonald. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of Robert Alexander, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of NEGROES.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall,
Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonkey.

d3w*

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,
in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,

ENTITLED,

THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissension which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutiæ of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 25 cents per ann payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

NOTICE

THE Constables give notice, that they have been directed to give their attention to the execution of the following section of the law for diminishing the number of DOGS in the town of Alexandria, and that they shall proceed to execute the same.

June 22.

SEC. 4.—And be it further enacted, That all animals of the dog kind, kept within the town, shall wear a collar about their necks with the owner's name at length, at all times, on penalty of two dollars, to be paid by the owner or harbinger of said animal; one half to the informer and the other half to the use of the corporation; to be recovered by warrant before any magistrate or the mayor for the time being; and said animal not having such collar, shall be forthwith killed or destroyed by the constables of the town.

For BOSTON,

The fast sailing Schooner

HAZARD,

Having excellent accommo-
dations, will sail in three days. For passage
apply to the Master on board at Lawrason's
wharf.

June 21.

FRESH LEMONS.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
FRESH LEMONS and ORANGES by
the box or retail.
SPANISH CAPERS of a superior qua-
lity, in bottles.

A. WILLIS.

Who has fitted up, at FORT WARBURTON, a handsome place for the accommoda-
tion of parties, adjoining an excellent
spring, and his PACKET will attend every
morning at Ricketts and Newlin's wharf to
convey such as feel a disposition to enjoy a
little recreation at one of the handsomest
places in this vicinity.—Private parties giving
him notice the evening before, can be accom-
modated with every thing the season affords,
and will spare no pains to give general satis-
faction.

June 21.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Alexander Smith to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July next, a PIECE OF GROUND lying on the south side of Duke-street and west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.

James Keith, jun.

June 21.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst.
a Bright Malatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS; About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the forefinger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Answer of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to the Governor's Speech.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

June 9, 1808.

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Representatives have considered with respectful attention your Excellency's Address to the Legislature. At the close of the session, and without the aid of official documents, they find it difficult to accompany your excellency through an extensive range of detail in our national affairs. Not can it be necessary on this occasion, fully to consider the origin and operation of the several laws respecting the embargo, as the legislature has, at the present session, adopted certain resolutions expressive of their opinion upon this interesting subject more fully than could be done in the present address.

The House of Representatives, although they might adduce the example of other states as precedents in animadverting on measures of the general government, approach with caution subjects of national concern. A conviction that the resolutions which were passed by the Legislature of the last year, might lead to a misconception of the feelings and interests of the people of the commonwealth, was the most powerful inducement for the expression of the sense of this Legislature, upon the subjects embraced in those resolutions—We are happy that we now have your excellency's example to sanction the propriety of making this interesting measure the subject of Legislature consideration.

The sentiment of warm attachment to the independence of our country, expressed by your excellency, meets the cordial reciprocation of every member of this house; while every real American will acknowledge the weakness and danger of depending on any foreign power for protection. But at the same time it is to be remembered, that a wavering, partial, short sighted policy, the usual offspring of timidity, in the management of public affairs, may involve a nation in as great distress, and lead ultimately to the same fatal catastrophe.

We trust the time is fast approaching when reliance will be placed, under Divine Providence, upon our own resources, upon our national energies directed by wisdom and nerve by valor.

We are fully convinced that an administration which pursuing an enlightened, liberal, and impartial policy, shall disclose to the people its own views and their situation—that such an administration will gladly restore our former prosperity, will retrieve the character of the American people and will receive the warm support of the citizens of Massachusetts.

Your excellency has been pleased to call the attention of the Legislature to the benefits derived from our national union; to describe the distressing evils which would result from "an opposition of one or more states to the authority of the national government," and to point out the necessity of the free exercise of the general government in all concerns within its powers as delegated by the people. We assure your excellency that upon these important points we know no difference of opinion. The opposition, which met the establishment of our national government prior to the adoption of the constitution, and which has occasionally discovered symptoms of dissatisfaction since that time in different parts of the United States, appears to have yielded to an attachment to the union founded upon experience of its advantages, and guaranteed by the strong ties of common interest. It surely cannot for a moment be supposed that those men who established the government, and who have for so long a time been its support, can entertain a wish for its destruction.

In all countries, which have preserved even the shadow of freedom, an obvious distinction between the government and its administration has been recognised. In this country liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, and of debate in our legislative assemblies, have been most expressly and particularly guaranteed by our constitutions. Indeed the whole theory of our government is built upon the position, that public men and measures are the objects of free enquiry and discussion. The doctrine that the individual states should be jealous of the general government, and that our great danger arose from the probability of a consolidation of all the states under one government, have heretofore been considered by many as orthodox articles in the republican creed.

We conceive, therefore, may it please your excellency, that if ever it shall be considered criminal to investigate the conduct of our rulers, or to express our opinion of the measures of government with freedom; if ever the mandate of authority shall suppress enquiry, or stifle the voice of public complaint, the constitution becomes a dead letter, and the liberties of the people but a name. And we also conceive, that in times of great and general suffering, it is much more safe and expedient that the legislative body should represent to the constituted authorities the real sentiments and feelings of the people, than

to take the hazard that they may burst out in violent and perhaps uncontrollable expressions of distress.

The house of representatives have learnt with great pleasure from your excellency, that our government instead of allying upon the fallacious aid of foreign alliance, is raising forces, making provision for arming our militia, and that the fortifications of our principal seaports are in a state of progress. In a time of such extensive alarm and imminent danger, it gives great satisfaction to the representatives of the people to find, that our general government has commenced a system of measures so obviously of the first importance.

It would be tedious, as your excellency remarks, to detail all the orders and decrees of the belligerent powers, which infringe the rights of the U. S. We will only remark, that the offensiveness of the decree of the emperor of France, which is first in order of time, and first noticed by your excellency, is greatly aggravated by the consideration, that it is in direct violation of our treaty made with that government in 1800; thus adding insult to injury, and sacrificing at once the good faith of contracts, and the established principles & usages of civilized nations. We perfectly concur with your excellency in reprobating that most unfounded claim, by any belligerent, to blockade the ports of their enemies by orders and decrees only. It is one of the most incontrovertible maxims in the law of nations, that a blockade can never rightfully exist without an actual investment by a force competent to invest or punish its infringement.

The U. S. have but lately assumed a rank among the nations of the world. In the year 1793, for the first time, they found themselves in the situation of an independent neutral state, amidst the conflict of the most powerful nations. The policy of the great Washington at that time was pacific; the interests of the country have ever since dictated a similar policy.

Under these circumstances it was, perhaps, to be expected that we should estimate more highly the rights of neutrals than those of belligerents; that we should consider the former as better founded in reason and justice, and sometimes view with jealousy the just exercise of the rights of war. But while we would at all times resist with firmness every extension of those rights, we should not forget that we ourselves may become belligerents. We therefore owe it to our country as well as to all other nations, not to attempt innovations in those rules of conduct which are equally obligatory on all, and which it may be indispensable for our safety at another time to enforce. We agree in opinion with your excellency, that the people of the U. S. still "ardently wish for peace;" and we cannot but indulge a hope that the general government will speedily adjust every subject of controversy with all nations who manifest a sincere disposition to respect our rights, and to make honorable reparation for the wrongs they may have done us; that all questions of an equivocal and doubtful nature may be amicably compromised, and our just rights be acknowledged and established. At the same time every consideration of honor and safety unites us in the opinion expressed by your excellency, that we ought to be "prepared for war."

If peace cannot be secured without dishonor—if any nation, however formidable, should persist in a course of conduct hostile to our own rights, and injurious to our national honor; the people of Massachusetts will always be ready to join their fellow citizens throughout the U. S. in resisting such aggression. They will cheerfully endure every privation, they will make every exertion and every sacrifice necessary to maintain that national character, which your excellency so justly appreciates. So long as these sentiments pervade the U. S. our national government will not want the means of a vigorous and manly defence of our rights, and we trust they will never think it necessary to abandon all the important interests of commerce as unworthy of protection or incapable of defence.

Your excellency has been pleased to notice at considerable length the embargo imposed by the government in December last, and to remark that "the power of an embargo was exercised under the administration of president Washington without scruple." The embargo to which your excellency alludes was laid at the period when our commerce was suddenly invaded on the ocean, and for a short and limited time. As soon as the merchants were supposed to be properly apprised of the danger, and to have taken measures of precaution, the embargo was removed. But the present embargo was imposed when congress itself possessed no official evidence of new dangers. It has been con-

tinued nearly six months. It would exceed, may it please your excellency, the limits which the house of representatives have prescribed to themselves, to enquire whether a commercial treaty might not have been negotiated with the power most capable of injuring our commerce, or to consider what cause led to the perplexed state of things which induced the government to resort to this distressing expedient; but the house of representatives cannot do justice to the interests or to the feelings of their constituents, without observing, that a long continued embargo imposed under the power to regulate commerce, and with a view of protecting our seamen and vessels, has nearly annihilated our foreign trade. It has restricted the people of the interior, and on the frontiers, from pursuing their accustomed business with the neighboring countries. It has imposed new and we conceive unconstitutional restrictions upon the coasting trade. In fine, it has spread distress through all classes of society, and most deeply affects the interests of this great commercial state. There has been, as your excellency has observed, under the pressure of this public calamity, "an exhibition of tranquility and good order, that could flow from no other source than that of an enlightened understanding, and a pure love of liberty, conducted by law and government." We hope and trust the people of this commonwealth will continue to exhibit a striking example of fortitude & obedience to the laws, so long as the government shall continue these restrictions. We cannot, however, but hope that the policy of our government will be such, as to suffer our merchants and mariners to pursue their accustomed business, leaving those most immediately interested to judge of the hazard.

In answer to your excellency's suggestion that it may be well to enquire, whether it is not within the power of the legislature of this state to ameliorate the condition of the people during the continuance of the embargo, we would reply, that placed in a situation so totally novel, and finding that the distress occasioned by this measure has extended itself to all parts of the commonwealth, we are unable at this time to devise any safe expedient adequate to the object. But if at any time hereafter any such expedient can be devised by your excellency, or either branch of the legislature, it will afford peculiar satisfaction to the house of representatives.

May it please your Excellency,

The house of representatives most unequivocally reiterate the opinions expressed by your excellency, that if the European governments shall, in consequence of any difference of opinion which may exist among us, calculate upon making an impression or acquiring an interest unfavorable to our liberties, their hopes will most assuredly terminate in disappointment. "The American nation will not yield its independence or become tributary to any other power." Although they may differ in opinion on unimportant subjects, yet upon the appearance of danger they will instantly unite in defence of the government, their liberties and their country.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

COMMODORE BARRON'S DEFENCE.

[CONTINUED.]

The determination to strike the flag, was not however taken, till every means had been used to ascertain the state of preparation; and till every hope of repelling the attack had vanished. If it had been my design to surrender the ship, without a conflict, I should have done it immediately after the attack. It is however to proof, that, after the firing commenced, I expressed to captain Gordon my determination to defend her, to the last extremity. Capt. Gordon was despatched to the gun deck to accelerate the preparations. How he executed that order he will not tell you; but it is proved by others that he was then informed by the officers of the 2d and 3d divisions, that they were destitute of all means of discharging the guns. He reported this to me on his return; as it was his duty to do. Afterwards he was again sent down with orders to get the guns to work. He will not inform you how he executed this second order; or what was the state of the gun deck, at that time.

Other witnesses have however uncontestedly established the want of every means of discharging the guns at that time. Meantime, not relying on the exertions of those whose duty it was, to see the quarter deck guns were supplied, I despatched a officer to the magazine, who after an ineffectual effort, returned without them. Walking to and fro on the quarter deck, and giving the necessary orders, I had from time to

time hailed the gun deck to know if they were ready to fire. It is proved by Mr. Elliot, that he reported to me, that his division was not prepared; and that a similar reply was made from the second division. Of those who heard no such report, none pretend, that to these enquiries any reply was made, authorizing a belief that the ship would shortly be prepared. When captain Gordon, in execution of his last order, had been absent for at least five minutes (as appears from the testimony of several witnesses); finding that not one gun had been discharged, I lost all hope of being able to repel the enemy.

It was then impossible. No alternative presented itself, but to sacrifice the lives of my crew; or surrender. I adopted the latter. Captain Hall was ordered to go on the gun deck and endeavor to have one gun fired before the surrender. When time had been allowed to execute the order, the colors were struck; the gun was not fired, till a moment afterwards; because there were neither lighted matches, or heated loggerheads in the division; and it was necessary to get a coal of fire from the galley to discharge it.

The framer of these charges, conscious that the state of the ship at the moment of the surrender, justified the act; proposed however to go beyond that period; and represents, that in a short time afterwards she would have been prepared to repel the attack. I cannot perceive the justice of that mode of enquiry, which proposes to ascertain the propriety of this measure, not by the actual state of things, at this moment it was adopted; but by their conjectural state, of a future period. I am willing however, that even this course should be pursued.

From the crippled state of the ship at the time no one can doubt, that our eventual capture was then inevitable. Every one will see that many valuable lives would certainly have been sacrificed by the suspension of this measure. This consideration, however, is not enough to justify the surrender, at that moment; if any thing was to be hoped from its suspension. Can any man perceive the slightest foundation for such a hope?

Before I proceed, I must pray you to be guarded against the inference, which might at first view be drawn from the answer to a general question, which, nearly in the same words has been put to several of the witnesses. The question is this: "Were the injuries sustained at that time such as to make the surrender necessary?" The question has been propounded in such a form, that a negative answer would convey to a superficial observer the impression that in the opinion of the witness the surrender was not then necessary. It really however, conveys only the idea, that "the injuries sustained," did not make a surrender necessary; without expressing any opinion as to the necessity occasioned by the want of means to discharge the guns, or to keep up a fire. The surrender has not been justified merely on the ground that the "injuries they sustained" required it. That consideration indeed had some force; but the great and substantial motive was the total inability to resist. You will perceive the greater necessity of this sacrifice from recollecting, that captain Gordon, who readily gave a negative answer to that question, when propounded by the judge advocate, refused to say, on his cross-examination, whether, from his present knowledge of facts, he did not believe the surrender then necessary. Judge however for yourselves from the facts produced, what would have been gained by suspending the surrender. On the quarter deck, it is proved, that notwithstanding repeated applications to the magazine, there were at no time, either before or after the surrender, matches, loggerheads, powder horns, cartridges, or wads; and that or none of the guns had been fired with rammers or sponges.

To be continued.

Washington Bridge Company

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars on each share is called for by the Directors and must be paid on or before the 1st day of August next, agreeably to the Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potowmack, within the District of Columbia,"

By order of the Directors,

Daniel Carroll, of Dud'n

President.

June 21

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

BY

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BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

The editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received by the ship Latona a file of London papers to the evening of the 27th of April, (one day later than by any previous arrival) and Lloyd's Lists to the 26th. The papers furnish nothing of greater importance than the following articles:

LONDON, April 27.

Special orders were received at Plymouth, on Sunday night, for all the ships in the bay to prepare for sea immediately. Their destination is supposed to be Rochfort. They were expected to sail this day.

The Morning Star cartel returned on Monday to Plymouth, with seven French men, not being permitted to land them at Morlaix.

The accounts respecting the Rochfort squadron are still various and contradictory. Intelligence, however, has been received that, on the 11th, the united squadrons were seen, by the Apollo frigate, standing towards the Hieres islands, in thick weather, and in a gale of wind, and that they reached the Adriatic about the latter end of February, and had probably joined the Russians at Trieste. On the 9th of March, the united squadrons of lord Collingwood, admiral Thornborough and sir R. Strachan were off Maretimo, a small island to the west of Sicily; and, it is stated, that his lordship had received information of the course of the enemy's squadrons. Other accounts repeat, that the Rochfort squadron has been seen off the Havana. The great confusion and uncertainty of the accounts that have prevailed upon this subject are probably, in several instances, the consequence of British ships having been mistaken for enemies, and, vice versa.

The American merchants have received an official communication of the result of Mr. Rose's mission. It corresponds exactly with the accounts given in this paper. The president refused to recall his proclamation interdicting the entrance of British vessels into the waters of the U. S. also Mr. Rose offered all due reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, which was the cause of that hostile measure. All further negotiation consequently broke off, without coming to any adjustment; and Mr. Rose's mission has totally failed.

The House of Commons yesterday commenced its sittings after the Easter recess. The petition of the East India Company, for a loan of 2,000,000 pounds, produced some discussion.

A letter from a Spanish port, dated the 6th instant, states, that a deputation of Spanish grandees had been dispatched by the new government to Bayonne, there to communicate to Bonaparte the wish of that government, that the French troops should be withdrawn from Spain.

RAMSGATE, April 25.

This morning three transports sailed from this harbor for the Downs, having on board 460 of the second battalion of the German light infantry that embarked yesterday. The names of the transports are, the L.wing, Thomas, and Becker and Ridgway. This afternoon the remainder of the 2d battalion of German light infantry marched in here and embarked directly. The remainder of this battalion, and likewise a part of the 1st regiment of the line, are expected here to-morrow. The men are embarked very expeditiously, being marched on board on a platform, laid across from the pier to the vessels.

Twenty sail more of transports arrived in the harbor this morning. The present intent is to send every regiment or division off to the Downs, as soon as embarked; and thus to keep clearing the harbor. Various conjectures are ventured respecting the destination of these regiments.

April 26.

The embarkation goes on very briskly; captain Raynes, of the Royal Navy, has the chief direction, and pays great attention to the service. The 2d division of the 2d light battalion of Germans, 550 men, that embarked yesterday, sailed for the Downs this morning in three transports, viz. Charlotte, Edward, and Juno. Also 480 men of the first light battalion, embarked yesterday, sailed out of the harbor at same time in the Fanny, Industry, and William & John transports; the whole in high spirits.

The 2d division of the first light battalion arrived here this day; also the first divi-

sion of the 1st regiment of the line, German infantry, came in this afternoon, and are now embarking; and if the weather is moderate, will sail to the Downs to-morrow, to join.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 26.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Tierney rose and observed, that as the evidence of the witnesses last examined, upon the orders in council, had only been laid before the members this morning, it was impossible for him to go on with the examination of the others, till it had been fully considered; he should therefore propose, "That the order of the day for the further proceedings relative thereto, which stood for to-morrow, should be discharged, and postponed to Monday next."

Upon the question being put, this was accordingly agreed to.

Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock. Consols 65 $\frac{1}{2}$; reduced 65 $\frac{1}{4}$; navy 5 per cent. 98 $\frac{1}{4}$.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

Arrived, schooner Three Friends, Hawes, in 8 days from Charleston. Captain Hawes reports, that he was hailed by gun-boat No. 1. Capt. —, off Rappahannock, and after informing where from and where bound, he was ordered to round to immediately & bring his papers on board the gun-boat. He replied that his boat was not in a situation to come on board, but that he would lay to. He was then again positively ordered to come on board the gun-boat, and preparations were made to fire into the schooner. The captain of the gun-boat finding Captain H. could not come on board in his boat, sent an officer on board the schooner in his own, and left him without further enquiry.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Our readers will please to correct an error which, through the hurry of business, made its way into yesterday's publication. At the head of the ship news, for Port of Baltimore, read "Port of Alexandria."

Mr. Snotden,

AS a number of cattle in the neighborhood have been lost this season by the frozen, I presume the following will be interesting to some of your readers. It has, within a few days, been published by a gentleman in Richmond, under the signature of T. N. who copied it from one of the last volumes of the British Repertory of Arts, received from London.

Z.

On the dangerous effects of Clover on Cattle — Method of preventing accidents, and approved remedies when they do occur — By M. D. Vincennes.

From the Repertory of Arts, published in London last year (1807.)

CLOVER is a very substantial food, and cattle will eat it till they burst, of indigestion, if not prevented by care and attention.

We must not confound this indigestion with those sudden swellings, called tympanites, meteorisations, which are followed by immediate death if the animal be not speedily relieved from the air that swells and suffocates it.

It is not the quality of the herb that is hurtful, but simply the quantity of air and water with which it is surcharged, and from which it should be freed before it is given to the cattle.

I have suffered several losses from this cause; but I am certain they have always happened through the inattention of my servants in my absence, and that of my superintendent.

The means of preventing this disorder, are —

First. Never to give this herb in the beginning of the spring before it has acquired a certain degree of strength. When very young it abounds more in air and water (the principal causes of the disorder) besides if too young, it affords but little nourishment to the cattle, and they of course consume a much greater quantity.

Secondly. Always to give it out the evening before, a little at a time, with management, vigilantly observing whether the animal appears incommoded by it, or begins to swell; never to give it damp, or heated, from heaping it in too great a quantity in the place where it is spread to dry.

Thirdly. The deceased Mr. Gilbert, veterinary professor, known by many excellent works in agriculture, in his work, *Sur les Prairies Artificielles*, has published the

method by which the postmaster at Lawrenceburg, fed his cattle with clover, without their suffering any inconvenience from it. This was, to make them drink before they eat of the clover, and never to suffer them to drink again until a long time after. I have adopted this method, because I have experienced its success, and have never suffered from any accidents when my servants have conformed to it. I have given to my cattle before they are led to drink, or I send them to pasture for a short time first.

When it happens that notwithstanding these precautions, or owing to some inattention, the beasts begin to swell, the following approved remedies must be employed: First. To gag the animal, in order to keep its mouth open, and in this state to make it walk about at a quick rate.

Secondly. To throw pails full of cold water all over its body, in abundance, and with force.

Thirdly. To make him swallow a glass of brandy, in which a large tea-spoonful of Nitre (salt petre) has been dissolved. This remedy has always succeeded. I give this quantity to a large beast; to a sheep I give a spoonful of brandy and as much nitre as I can hold in my thumb and forefinger, proportioning the dose to the animal.

Fourthly. Mr. Sonnoni, the elder of the Bibliothèque Physico Economique, at arms in his Journal that one remedy, which he has never known to fail, is to make the animal swallow about a quart of milk. If this remedy is infallible it ought to be known, and it is in the hands of the public.

Fifthly. If it be found that these remedies do not speedily relieve the animal, there is one that is certainly infallible, but it should be only resorted to in the last extremity, and there must be no hesitation. This is to stab the stomach of the beast with the first instrument that is to be met with; then to introduce into the aperture a hollow tube, a piece of elder deprived of its pith will do, and to force the animal to move a little.

In support of this operation, I shall relate a fact that occurred on my own farm. A fine Bull, 3 years old, began to swell in the stable; I was absent, but they tried all the remedies directed; the animal could not walk, and they supported him to prevent his falling and expiring. My superintendent, in despair, recollects what I had told him of stabbing the animal in this case, but not knowing how to perform the operation, thrust a kitchen knife up to the handle, through the loins of the animal's back, near the spine, and introduced a long piece of elder, &c. Immediately the air and a green froth burst forth thro' the aperture in the form of a tunnel of a chimney; and the beast exhibited signs of convalescence.

When I arrived, I was much troubled at his condition, and sent him to M. Gaud, a veteran surgeon at Chermont, who removed my fears, and pointed out to the servant where he should have pierced the skin.

I have related this fact to shew how little danger attends this operation even when unskillfully performed. Yet it may do mischief if an essential part is wounded. It is therefore important for all farmers to be acquainted with so simple and easy an operation which is instantaneous in its effects, will not bear delay, and may be also employed to relieve swellings that are not caused by clover, altho' the effect is nothing more than the too great quantity of air and water contained in the herbs given to the cattle or in their pasture. For instance, it is known that they should never be sent to pasture, especially in the spring, before the dew is fallen, if we would preserve them from this accident.

Roots also cause these swellings; the turnip and the potatoe, more than the red and white beet roots and the parsnip.

M. Gaud informed me that the stomach of a horse not having the capacity of that of an ox, it cannot be relieved in this manner.

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Halifax, dated May 25, says — "Your Embargo may ruin your own Merchants, and many others; but if it is continued, will make the fortunes of the traders in this province. Every attempt that militates against the general interests of the most self-interested of men, Merchants and traders, will be resisted or eluded; and so it ought to be, in a truly commercial country."

Phil. frag.

Accounts from Halifax state the probability that our embargo will restore more than ten thousand English, Irish, and Scotch seamen, lately employed in our merchantmen to the British navy.

THE MORALIST.

TRANQUILLITY.

TRANQUILLITY is the wish of all, the good, while pursuing the tract of virtue — the great, while following the star of glory — and the little, while creeping in the styles of dissipation, sigh for tranquillity, and make it the great object which they ultimately hope to obtain. How anxiously does the sailor, on the high and giddy main, when rolling on tempestuous seas, cast his eyes over the foaming billows, and anticipate the calm security he hopes to enjoy when he reaches the wished-for shore! Even kings grow weary of their splendid slavery — and nobles sicken under increasing dignities. Ah, in short, few less delighted in the actual enjoyment of worldly pursuits, however great and honorable they may be, than in the idea of being able to relinquish them and return to

"Some calm sequester'd spot,
The world forgetting — by the world forgot."

IMPROPTU,
On a new-made Hislop preaching before the House of Lords.

"Twas well enough, that *Gaudronough*
Before the House did preach;
For sure enough full o' d' moush
Are those he had to teach.

JUST LANDED,

AND FOR SALE,

50 barrels FRESH LIMES.

Apply on Irwin's wharf.

June 23.

GEORGE BIRCH,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria,

THAT he has commenced painting PROFILES in the neatest style — also, cutting them at his room in King-street, four doors above the Indian-Queen; where he has for sale, a number of Prints — Views of Philadelphia, Richmond, Mount-Vernon, &c.

July 23.

Alexandria Theatre.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the above THEATRE will open on Tuesday Evening, June 28, and continue open every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 16.

FOR SALE,

A SHARE in the Alexandria Library.

June 22.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20.

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO MAN — he is accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 22.

TO RENT,
A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 2.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, June term, 1808.
ORDERED,
That Hugh Carolin, administrator of James Carolin, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 4 weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Taste,

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of James Carolin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate — and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June 1808.

Hugh Carolin, Admin.

of James Carolin.

June 23.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A
SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. S. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Ar-
lington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
of Arlington House, in the District of Co-
lumbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands. And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

WHEREAS JOHN CLOPPER hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county at the suit of EVE BOYER and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed. Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said JOHN CLOPPER that on Monday, 27th inst between the hours of 7 and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said JOHN CLOPPER, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 20th day of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 20.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.

2000 lbs. green Coffee.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Li-
quors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

Wanted Immediately.
A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for
cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,
Bottom of King street

June 15.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt.
Mould Candles in small boxes, of super-
quality.
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
January 30. 1808.

Straw Bonnets cleaned
and repaired, Ostrich and Military Feathers
cleaned to look equal to new—by

Mrs. Charnock,
At Thomas Shield's, (Hair-Dresser)
Royal-street.

June 15. 1808.

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, complainant.
AGAINST
Stephen Cooke, defendant.

THE said defendant, Stephen Cooke, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this country, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale, C. C.

The subscriber will Sell.
On a credit of 6 12 and 8

months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. 1808.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Andrew Parks to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

June 6. 1808.

TO RENT.
THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Morland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, 1808.

December 9.—(15.) 1808.

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsy, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.

Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. 1808.

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being
the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to

10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF
25,000 Dollars is still in Wheel.

Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on

the close of the 39th day's drawing.

Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

June 7.

LENT OR LOST.

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will
please to return it, or call and pay for the
set.

ROBERT GRAY.

The American Artillerist's Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d
and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,
Containing the adventures of a Captain and
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brack-
enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic
Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and ad-
apted to the use of private families.—Price
87 1/2 cents.

March

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Ni-
shols, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For partic-
ulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 1808.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has for Sale,
30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osna-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffees

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal. Leather, Shoes, Sper-
maceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. 1808.

TO RENT.

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT

On Prince-Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with
an elegant garden, and all necessary
buildings thereto, complete. The premises
occupy one half acre of ground, on one of
the best situations and best constructions, equal
by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexan-
dria of its size; it has also a pump of ex-
cellent water, approved of by the best judges,
besides a well in the garden for its exclusive
use, and is every way calculated to accommo-
date a genteel family, from such a moderate
rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready
to RENT about the first of August, FOUR
HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situa-
tions are good, and the buildings will be ve-
ry convenient and neatly finished, for private
families, or public business—and a House or
two, near Messrs. Marsteller and Young's
wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 1808.

AT a meeting of the Pre-
sident and Directors of the Pennsylvania Cop-
per Mine Company, on the 3d day of June,

1808, it was resolved to call a general meet-
ing of the Stockholders to take into consider-
ation the present state of their concerns. I
do hereby notify them, that the said meeting

will be held on the 24th day of June aforesaid,
at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at GADSBY's
hotel, in Alexandria; when and where they
are requested to attend.

JOHN POTTS, President

June 11. 1808.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has
addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on the usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Buscellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground
Ginger, basket salt for table use, dear barley
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
sparmaceti candles, refined salt-petre, florant
indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best
english and country made gunpowder, segars
and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing to
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
collected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:</p